

Begin

#647

VERSLER, D.B.

Pathoanatomical analysis of stillbirths and neonatal mortality.  
Akush. 1 gin. 35 no.1:93-94 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz rodil'nogo doma No.2 (glavnyy vrach A.S. Turchaninova),  
Perm'.

(STILLBIRTH, statist.  
patho-anat. aspects (Rus))  
(INFANT MORTALITY, statist.  
same)

VEKSLER, D.B.

Pathomorphological changes in stillborn and dead newborn infants  
during ~~prolonged~~ dry labor. Vop. okh. mat. 1 det. 6 no. 8:49-56  
Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor med.nauk  
L.O. Vishnevetskaya (Instituta pediatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
RSFSR (dir. - doktor med.nauk A.P. Chernikova).  
(INFANTS (NEWBORN) MORTALITY) (LABOR, COMPLICATED)

VEKSLER, D.L. (Zmiyev)

Use of motion for solving calculation problems. Mat. v shkole  
no.5:59-61 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)



116

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Ascorbic acid content in organs of dystrophic children.  
G. I. Vekker. *Pediatrics* 1960, No. 10, 35 8. - Chem.  
study of suprarenals and walls of small intestines of de-  
ceased dystrophic children showed a low content of as-  
corbic acid and a parallelism between the gravity of  
dystrophy and the low level of ascorbic acid. G. M. K.

AS 50.55A METABOLICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VEKSLER, G.

Atmospheric temperature fluctuations over the Antarctic.  
Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:10-24 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Nauchnyy rukeveditel' antarkticheskikh issledovaniy po programme  
Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda Natsional'noy akademii nauk  
SShA.

(Antarctic regions--Atmospheric temperature)



Veksler, G.

Oscillographic method of measuring the coercive force of magnetic materials. Tr.  
from the Russian. p. 211.

Vol. 43, no. 4, Apr. 1954.  
ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EFAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9,  
Sept. 1955, Uncl.

GAVRILOV, O.T.; BOYARSHINOV, V.A.; SHALINOV, A.I.G.; DOLININ, D.P.; KHASIN, G.A.;  
KOLYASHNIKOVA, R.I.; SATEVOK, L.L.; Prinimani uchastiya: ZRELOV, S.M.;  
ANTROPOV, O.F.; VESLER, G.D.; SEVED, F.I.

Quality of ball-bearing steel made by vacuum arc remelting. Stal'  
24 no.9:836-839 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgi  
imeni I.P. Bardina i Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

L 15737-65 EXT(m)/EWA(a)/EED(+)/EVE(L) MTE/T.

AUTHOR: Shved, F. I.; Khasin, G. A.; Dolinin, D. P.; Karvakin, A. P.; Veksler

TOPIC TAGS: STEEL, STAINLESS STEEL, STEEL VACUUM ARC MELTING, heat resistant alloy

metal bath surface depends upon the current and arc power from 15/100 to 2.5/1000  
1/1000 at 5.0 kA. The excess of heat dissipates rapidly from the surface into a  
layer 40—60 mm thick which corresponds to 1/1000 of the metal bath surface.

(titanium and nitrogen). Formation of various ingot defects is associated with a prolonged duration of the process.

alloy in a mold 150 mm in diameter with a current of 4.5 kAmp max. Orig. art. has:  
6 figures.

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 141

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

carried out at a predetermined rate of 1000 rpm. The material was provided with small inserts of iron surface

respectively. The original of the report has 6 figures, 4 formulas and 1 table.

SHUSHKOV, D.A.; VEKSLER, G.Kh.

Rapid method of repairing removable plastic prostheses. Stomato-  
logia no.1:63 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz suboproteznoy laboratorii (zav. G.Kh. Veksler) poliklini-  
cheskogo otdeleniya Daugavpils'koy gorodskoy bol'nitsy Latvyskoy  
SSR (glavnyy vrach zasluzhennyy vrach Latvyskoy SSR D.A.Shushkov).  
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS,  
removable, rapid prep.)

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>1ST AND 2ND COPIES</span> <span>145 AND 4TH COPIES</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: left;"> <h1 style="margin: 0;">VEKSLER, G.M.</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">C A</h2> </div> <div style="text-align: center; flex-grow: 1;"> <h3 style="margin: 0;">PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</h3> </div> </div>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> <p>The construction and technological layout of the rotor of separating rotors of the supercentrifuge. G. M. Veksel's. <i>Khim. Mashinostroyeniye</i> 1949, No. 11-12, 5-8; <i>Khim. Refert. Zhur.</i> 4, No. 7-8, 128-30 (1941).—The ratio of the layers of the light and heavy phases of the emulsion in the supercentrifuge depends chiefly on the distribution law of liquids with different <math>d_0</math> in the connecting vessels. Calculations show that the effect of the rotor of the supercentrifugal machine is the greater the smaller the coefficient <math>K</math>, which depends on the ratio of the <math>d_0</math> of the emulsion components. The smaller the absolute value of <math>K</math> (i. e., the greater the thickness of the layer of the heavy phase) the greater the efficiency of the supercentrifuge.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. R. Henn</p> </div> <div style="width: 35%; text-align: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-bottom: 10px;">1</div> </div> </div>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> <p>ASAC-SLA DATALOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM SOURCE</p> <p>SEARCHED MAP DIV USE</p> </div> <div style="width: 35%;"> <p>FROM SOURCE</p> <p>CLASSIFIED</p> </div> </div>									



BENTSIANOVA, I.Ya.; VEKSLER, G.M.; MARKOV, L.R.; MELAMED, S.N.;  
PETRIYENKO, P.M.

Use of hemp tow for the manufacture of particle boards. Der.  
prom. 11 no.4:9-10 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukgipromebel'.  
(Hardboard) (Hemp)

SALAMATOV, I.I., inzh.; VEKSLER, G.H., inzh.

Continuous centrifugal countercurrent extractor. Khim.mash. no.1:

12-14 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Extraction apparatus)

BORISOGLEBSKIY, B.N., inzhener; MINKOV, V.P., inzhener, ~~VEKSLER, G.M.~~  
inzhener, MIKHLIN, Ye.L.; SALAMATOV, I.I. inzhener, ~~redaktor~~;  
STUPIN, A.K., redaktor; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Centrifuges; a catalog and reference book] TSentrifugi; katalog-  
spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.  
lit-ry, 1955. 90 p. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Russia(1927- U.S.S.R.)Ministerstvo mashinostroyeniya i priboro-  
stroyeniya.  
(Centrifuges)

VEKSLER, G.S.; VOLLERNER, N.P.

An electronically controlled carbon-type voltage  
stabilizer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh.  
§ no.3:407-409 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Rekomendovano kafedroy radiopriyemnykh ustroystv  
Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta.  
(Voltage regulators)

VEKSLER, G. S.

231T28

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USSR/Electricity - Magnetism  
B-H Curves

Oct 52

"A Method for Obtaining the Main Magnetization Curve," G. S. Veksler, Engr, Kiev

"Elektrichestvo" No 10, pp 53-60

Describes a method for obtaining the main magnetization curve and the family of hysteresis loops on the screen of a cathoderay tube. States that this method gives objective documentation in the form of a photograph and simplifies and speeds up magnetic measurements in testing magnetic materials. Submitted 31 Dec 51.

231T28

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VEKSLER, G.S.

USSR/Electricity - Magnetic Materials

Apr 53

"Oscillographic Method for Measuring Magnetic Properties of a Ferromagnetic,"  
Engr G. S. Veksler, Kiev Inst of <sup>Eng</sup>Cine Engrs

Elektrichestvo, No 4, pp 71-74

Proposes oscillographic procedure for detg coercive force of magnetic samples  
(<sup>assuming</sup> ~~with~~ eddy currents and hysteresis losses <sup>of the</sup> of same order) by which types of  
losses in samples <sup>may</sup> be distinguished. Notes that oscillographic method is  
most convenient for continuous production control of magnetic properties of  
ferromagnetic parts <sup>and</sup> materials. Submitted 16 Sep 52.

VEKSLER, G.S.

Oscillographic investigation of the process elements of magnetic recording during an alternating biasing current. Radiotekhnika 8 no.6:36-45 N-D '53. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radio-tekhniki i svyazi im. Popova.  
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

VEXLEE, G. S.



VEKSLER, G. S.

"Method of Oscillographic Analysis of Unsteady Processes Occuring in Ferromagnetics".

Sb. Tr. Kievsk In-ta Kinoizhenerov, No 2, pp 89-98, 1954

Main schematic diagrams for the study of unsteady processes, occurring in ferromagnetics as in operating pulsating transformers, in magnetic sound recorders, and in others, are theoretically analyzed. The studied process is reversed to its initial state, securing periodical recurrence and converting the process to a stationary one which may be viewed or photographed on the screen of a cathod-ray tube. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

VEKSLER, G. S.

USSR/Physics-Tape recorder

FD-1222

Card 1/1      Pub. 153-6/22

Author        : Veksler, G. S. and Tomashevskiy, P. S.

Title         : Experimental determination of parameters of carriers of magnetic recording.

Periodical    : Zhur, tekhn. fiz., 24, 1594-1599, Sep 1954

Abstract      : Equipment used for determining magnetic characteristics of some types of magnetodielectric tapes is described. Magnetization curves were studied on oscillographs. The equipment facilitates studies of various ferromagnetics of small cross sections using frequencies up to several tens of kilocycles. Five references including one US.

Institution   :

Submitted     : November 1, 1953

VEKSLER, G. S.

"Certain Problems of the Modern Technique of Magnetic Recording".

Kiev Polytechnic Institute

A report delivered at a conference on Electro-acoustics held by the Acoustic Commission, the Acoustic Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst, from 1-5 July 1955 in Kiev.

SO: Sum 728, 28 Nov 1955.

YEDOSHNYA, Ye.O.; TRUF'YAKOVA, A.A.; VEKSLER, G.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; YAKOBSON, A.Kh., redaktor; MATISSEN, Z.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Electric supply for motion-picture apparatus] Elektropitanie kinoustanovok. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1955. 306 p.  
(Motion-picture projectors) (MIRA 9:3)

*Veksler, G. S.*

*3*

✓ 4777. 621.395.625.3 - 534.662.3  
 THE EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD DISTRIBUTION  
 AT THE GAP OF A RECORDING HEAD ON THE LOSS OF  
 RESIDUAL INDUCTION IN THE TAPE. *G.S. Veksler*  
 Akust. Zh., Vol. 1, No. 2, 134-7 (1955). *In Russian*

The paper investigates the dependence of the residual induction in a carrier of magnetic signals upon the rate of fall-off of magnetic field intensity of the recording head. A model is used for the magnetic process of recording without taking into account the phenomena of spontaneous demagnetization and penetration. It is shown that with steepest falling-off of intensity of magnetic field over the region through which the tape runs the residual induction may rise to 5-6 db.

C.R.S. Manders

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
 1  
 Hays  
 G.S.  
 R.W.  
 J.H.

VEKSLER, G.S.

621.387 : 621.316.722.6  
1372 (1) TATION OF IONIC VOLTAGE STABILIZERS.  
G.S. VEKSLER  
Radiotekhn. No. 12 43-9 (1955) In Russian  
The work on voltage, operating current range, stability  
constant and other features of 5 gas-filled regulator tubes  
and the nominal, maximum and minimum values of the  
stabilizer tube. An example is calculated step-by-step.  
S.C. Dunn

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310001-3**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310001-3"**

VEKSLER, G.S.

Calculating the behavior of circuits with ballast resistors. Nauch.  
dokl.vys.shkoly; radiotekh.i elektron. no.4:246-252 '58.  
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskoy institut.  
(Electric circuits)



*Grigoriy Solomonovich* SOV/144-58-9-7/18  
AUTHOR: Veksler, G. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent  
TITLE: Carbon [Rheostat] Voltage Stabilizer (RUN) in  
Power Circuits (Ugol'nyy stabilizator napryazheriya  
(RUN) v silovoy tsepi)  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika,  
1958, Nr 9, pp 45-60 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: Voltage stabilizers of this type are used for  
stabilizing the voltage at the terminals of d.c. and  
a.c. generators (Ref 1). By connecting such  
stabilizers into the excitation circuit of the  
generator, it is possible to stabilize a power which  
is several hundred times as much as the power of the  
stabilizing carbon rheostat. In this type of stabilizer  
is less frequency used for stabilizing the voltage in  
an a.c. circuit. Compared with ferro-resonance  
stabilizers, this voltage stabilizer has the advantage  
of possessing a power factor which almost equals 1,  
it does not distort the shape of the stabilized voltage.  
its operation is independent of frequency and it does  
not generate disturbing electro-magnetic fields. Such

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SOV/144-58-9-7/18

Carbon (Rheostat) Voltage Stabilizer ( RUN ) in Power Circuits

stabilizers are also of interest for stabilizing the voltage in d.c. circuits. The operation of this type of stabilizer is based on varying the resistance of a carbon column rheostat by the voltage to be stabilized in the following way: the input voltage  $U_1$ , if it is a.c., is first rectified by a selenium rectifying unit and then applied across the terminals of the energizing coil of an electro-magnet; if the input is d.c. it is applied directly to the electromagnet. In either event, an increase in the voltage produces an increase in the field of the electromagnet, which in turn causes a movement in the carbon rheostat setting. This movement has the effect of changing the resistance  $R_1$  of the rheostat in such a way that the output voltage  $U_2$  across a fixed rheostat  $R_2$  remains constant. If the input voltage suffers a decrease, an opposite movement of the carbon rheostat setting again keeps the output voltage constant. In practice of course, because of inertial effects, both electromagnetic and mechanical,

Card 2/5 the output voltage will not remain absolutely constant

SOV/144-58-9-7/18

Carbon (Rheostat) Voltage Stabilizer ( RUN ) in Power Circuits

but will vary over a range which is (or should be) narrow compared with the range of variation of the input voltage. One can define a figure of merit  $K_i$  for the stabilizer as follows: let  $U_2$  fluctuate between  $U_{2N}(100 + e)/100$  and  $U_{2N}(100 - f)/100$ , and let  $U_1$  fluctuate between  $U_{1N}(100 + a)/100$  and  $U_{1N}(100 - b)/100$ ; then  $K_i$ , the so-called integral coefficient for the stabilizer, is defined by:

$$K_i = \frac{a + b}{e + f}$$

(The suffix N denotes an accepted standard or norm). The paper discusses  $K_i$  first in general terms, and relates it to such things as the upper and lower limits on the output current, the power consumed in the fixed and variable rheostats, and the maximum and minimum possible settings for  $R_1$  - denoted by  $R_{1max}$  and  $R_{1min}$ .

Card 3/5 The discussion is then particularized to four "RUN"-type

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Carbon (Rheostat) Voltage Stabilizer ( RUN ) in Power Circuits

stabilizers, namely: RUN-111, RUN-121, RUN-131, and RUN-131A; their numerical parameters are tabulated and the above relationships are illustrated graphically for these particular values. For each model,  $K_1$  can have a range of values, corresponding to various carbon rheostats and their associated  $R_{1max}$  and  $R_{1min}$ . Thus, for RUN-111,  $K_1$  may range from 19 to 21; the corresponding ranges of  $K_1$  for Models 121, 131 and 131A are: 8-10, 13-20 and 33-38 respectively. (An alternative special-purpose circuit may also be used with model 111, giving a range of between 4.2 and 5 for  $K_1$ ). Finally, the application of these stabilizers to various practical power circuits is discussed and the most suitable model for each case is indicated. The author summarises his results thus:

- 1) A method of calculation is proposed of circuits containing RUN-type voltage stabilizers which is based on a given power and the integral coefficient of voltage stabilization.
- 2) The considerations on which selection of a suitable

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SOV/144-58-9-7/18

Carbon (Rheostat) Voltage Stabilizer ( ~~RUN~~ ) in Power Circuits

RUN stabilizer for connecting into a given circuit should be based are presented.

3) Graphs are included in the paper for facilitating the choice of a suitable RUN-type voltage stabilizer.

4) An example of calculation of a circuit containing such a stabilizer is given.

There are 4 tables, 7 figures and 4 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra kinotekhniki Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair of Cinema Engineering, Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 8, 1958

Card 5/5

AUTHORS: Veksler, G.S., 108-13-6-7/11  
Tomashevskiy, P.S.,

TITLE: On Highly Coercive Carriers (O vysokokoertsitivnykh nositelyakh)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 6, pp 68-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The well-known method of investigating the connection between the amounts  $pH_{cm}$  and  $Br_m$  and the frequency characteristics of the band (Ref 1) is employed here. The authors found that a further increase of the ratio  $pH_{cm}/Br_m$  in the band of the C-type is not of any use (because it leads to an insignificant improvement of the frequency characteristic). It is shown that an increase of  $pH_{cm}$  is of use only with a proportional increase of  $Br_m$ , because, in the case of an invariable frequency characteristic of the band, this leads to an increase of the dynamical range. An experimental investigation of the magnetic and electroacoustic properties of the band of the C- and CH-type was carried out, by which the theoretically drawn conclusions with respect to the connection between the amounts  $Br_m$  and  $pH_{cm}$  on the one hand and between the dynamical range and the frequency characteristic on the other were confirmed. In form of a summary it is said that in consideration of

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On Highly Coercive Carriers

108-13-6-7/11

self-magnetization an increase of the coercive force of the magnetoelectric band in comparison to the size of bands of the C-type is purposeful only in the case of a simultaneous proportional increase of the maximum residual induction. This leads to an increased transfer in proportion to the coercive force and to the possibility of a certain extension of the frequency range of the recording. A marked improvement of the frequency characteristic of the entire section of magnetic recording by the use of highly coercive bands with an invariable maximal residual induction is not to be expected. There are 7 figures, and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1956

1. Magnetic recording systems--Performance    2. Frequency--Control

Card 2/2

86799

S/142/60/000/003/014/017  
E192/E482

9.2540 (1020,1138,1159)

AUTHORS: Veksler, G.S. and Il'yuk, E.P.

TITLE: Beam Tetrode as the Series Tube in an Electronic Stabilizer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1960, No.3, pp.402-403

TEXT: In order to obtain a large stabilization factor  $K$  and a low output impedance in an electronic voltage stabilizer with a series tube, it is desirable to employ a tube with a high amplification coefficient  $\mu$  and a low internal resistance  $R_i$ . However, the triodes which are normally used as the series tubes do not meet these requirements. Also the use of pentodes is not satisfactory since their internal resistance  $R_i$  is high. It is suggested, therefore, that a beam tetrode (or pentode) should be used provided its operating conditions are chosen in such a manner that it operates below the knee of its anode characteristics where the internal resistance is comparatively low. Such a tetrode should work at anode voltages of about 20 to 40 V and its screen grid should be stabilized at a suitable voltage to ensure that the

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86799

3/142/60/000/003/014/017

E192/E482

Beam Tetrode as the Series Tube in an Electronic Stabilizer

device works as a tetrode (or pentode). Unfortunately, not every tube is suitable for this purpose and it is necessary to choose such tetrodes whose characteristics diverge in a fan-like manner at the voltages below the knee. A stabilized circuit based on a beam tetrode operating with a fixed screen-voltage is shown in Fig.2. The normal operating conditions for this stabilizer are: input voltage - 360 V, output current - 75 mA; if the input voltage is varied from 320 to 420 V, the output voltage changes by less than 0.5 V. The stabilization factor of the device is  $K = 188$ . The performance of this device was compared with a normal stabilizer using a triode as the series tube. It was found that the stabilization factor in this case was  $K = 51$ . There are 3 figures and 1 non-Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra kinotekhniki Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of Cine-Technics of Kiyev "Order-of-Lenin" Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1959  
Card 2/3

86799

S/142/60/000/003/014/017  
E192/E482

Beam Tetrode as the Series Tube in an Electronic Stabilizer

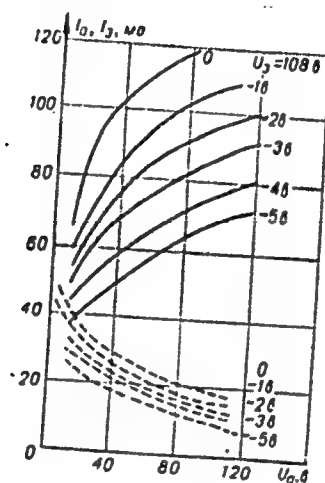


Fig.  
1

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Рис. 1.

VEKSLER, Grigoriy Solomonovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TETEL'BAUM,  
Yak v Isaakovich, kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; KITAYEV,  
V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; OGIEVSKIY, V.V.,  
prof., retsenzent; ZAMORA, Ye.F., dots., retsenzent;  
SHVETSOV, G.A., retsenzent; SHVETSKIY, B.I., retsenzent

[Electric power supply of radio apparatus] Elektropitanie  
radioustroistv. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1964. 383 p.  
(MIRA 17:9)

CHUDNOVSKIY, Izrail' Yakovlovich, inzh.; LAKETKO, Vladimir  
Iosifovich, inzh.; VORONYAK, Ivan Gavrilovich, tekhnik;  
ORJOV, Boris Petrovich, inzh.; SHNAYDERMAN, David  
Khaymovich, inzh.; KOYCHU, Dora Mikhaylovna, inzh.;  
BALL, A.M., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VEKSLER, G.S.  
kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LYSENKO, N.A., kand.  
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YUR'YEV, A.M., inzh., retsen-  
zent; TYNSKIY, P.I., inzh., retsenzent

[Handbook on motion-picture equipment] Spravochnik po  
kinotekhnike. [By] I.IA.Chudnovskii i dr. Kiev, Tekh-  
nika, 1964. 635 p. (MIRA 18:1)

VEKSLER, G.S.

Smoothing properties of a transistor voltage stabilizer and filter. Radiotekhnika 19 no.11:58-64, N '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radio-tekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S. Popova.

BUDOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich, inzh.; VEKSLER G.S., kand. tekhn.nauk  
dots., retsenzent; BEREZOVSKIY, M.A., inzh., retsenzent

[Laboratory work on the electric power supply of radio  
systems] Laboratornye raboty po elektropitaniiu radio-  
ustroistv. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 155 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra "Promyshlennaya elektronika" Kiyevskogo poli-  
tehnicheskogo instituta (for Veksler, Berezovskiy).

VEKSLER, Grigoriy Solomonovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MACHINSKIY,  
Vladimir Kondrat'yevich [Machyns'kyi, V.K.], inzh.; SHIL'MAN,  
Viktor I.'ich, inzh.; GERASIMOV, S.M. [Herasymov, S.M.], prof.,  
retsensent  
[Transistorized smoothing filters] Tranzystorni zhladzhuiuchi  
fil'try. Kyiv, Tekhnika, 1964. 170 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. 10/1/68

2. 10/1/68

3. 10/1/68

10/1/68: voltage stabilizer, transistorized voltage stabilizer.

4. 10/1/68

5. 10/1/68



L 17887-63

ACCESSION NR: AP5160377

4 figures, 25 formulas, and 3 tables. Orig. art. has:

SUBMITTED: 24May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, SA

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

GENIS, Andrian Aleksandrovich, inzh.; GORINSHTEYN, Isidor Leonovich, inzh.; PUGACH, Anatoliy Borisovich, inzh.; VEKSLER, G.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; POLYANSKAYA, L.O., inzh., red.izd-va; ROZUM, T.I., tekhn.red.

[Glow-discharge devices; theory fundamentals, schematics, and applications] Pribory tleiushchego razriada; elementy teorii, skhemy i ikh primeneniye. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963. 374 p. (MIRA 17:3)

AYER'YANOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; EL'TEFMAN, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; VEKSLER,  
G.S., inzh.

Results of the investigation of ventilating systems for the brush  
painting of compartments. Sudostroenie 28 no.5:51-55 My '62.  
(MIRA 15:7)

(Ships--Painting)

VEKSLER, G.S.

Design of a voltage regulator using silicon stabilizers. Radio-  
tekhnika 17 no.8:69-77 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy ohlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva  
radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.  
(Voltage regulators)

VEKSLER, G.S.; VOLLERNER, N.F.

Carbon-type voltage stabilizer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
elektromakh. 4 no.10:117-119 '61, (MIRA 14:11)  
(Voltage regulators)

9.2540

40553

S/142/62/005/003/009/009

E192/E382

AUTHORS: Veksler, G.S. and Vollerner, N.F.

TITLE: Electronically-controlled carbon-resistance voltage-stabilizer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 3, 1962, 407-409

TEXT: A voltage-stabilizer based on a carbon-resistance control element can be improved by introducing an electronic circuit for the resistance-control instead of the mechanical system. In this case, the stabilizer is in the form shown in Fig. 1, where the mains voltage is applied to the load  $R$  via a carbon rheostat  $R_y$ . The voltage from across the load is fed into the rectifier  $B$  and then into a bridge circuit consisting of resistances  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and a voltage reference tube  $C_T$ . The voltage deviation, which is determined by the deviation of the output voltage from the nominal, is amplified by the amplifier  $YC$  and the resulting signal is applied to the electromagnet  $ЭМ$ , which controls the resistance of the carbon element.

Card 1/3

Electronically-controlled ....

S/142/62/005/003/009/009  
E192/E382

The operation of the system is analyzed in some detail and it is shown that a stabilization coefficient of 50 can easily be obtained. A similar stabilizer can also be used for direct voltages. The carbon stabilizer is advantageous in comparison with an electron-tube stabilizer in that its efficiency is about one order higher than that of the purely electronic system. There are 3 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiopriyemnykh ustroystv Kiyevskogo  
ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta  
(Department of Radio-receiving Devices of Kiyov  
Order of Lenin Polytechnical Institute)

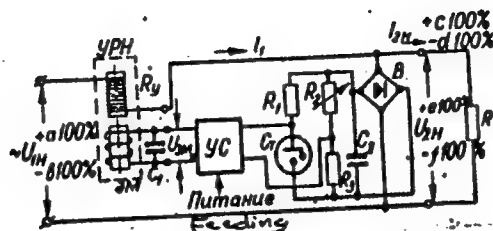
SUBMITTED: June 15, 1961 (initially)  
December 2, 1961 (after revision)

Card 2/3

Electronically-controlled ....

S/142/62/005/003/009/009  
E192/E382

Fig. 1:



Card 3/3



VEKSLER, G.Ya., dotsent (Sverdlovsk, ul.8 marta, d.78-a, kv.15)

Pathogenesis and clinical picture of emphysema of the mediastinum.  
Vest.khir. 83 no.9:74-82 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchi - prof.  
A.T. Lidskiy) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM)

YERMOKHIN, N., general-major artillery; VEKSELER, I., p dpolkovnik; SHILOV,  
N. inzhener-podpolkovnik

Methodological skill plus programmed instruction. Tekh. i vooruzh.  
no.4:36-40 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

~~VEKSLER, I.~~ ~~FEDOROV~~, P.; ALEYEV, Sh.; TIMOFEEV, A., tekhnolog;  
BELOSTOTSKIY, A., tekhnoruk

They are helping to mechanize work. Prom. koop. 12 no.10:14-15  
0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Artel' "Zarya," Leningrad (for Veksler).
2. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otдела oblpromsoveta g.Orel (for Fedorov).
3. Nachal'nik otдела Bashpromsoveta g.Ufa (for Aleyev).
4. Artel' invalidov "Metallist," g. Novosibirsk (for Timofeyev).
5. Artel' "35 let Oktyabrya," g. Kiyev (for Belostotskiy).  
(Inventions, Employees')

SHAKHBAZYAN, G.Kh., prof.; SHLEYFMAN, F.M., kand.meditsinskikh nauk;  
VEKSLER, I.G.

Hygienic significance of drops of air temperature. Vest. AMN  
SSSR 15 no. 5:62-66 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Shakhbazyan).  
(TEMPERATURE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VEKSLER, I. G. Cand Med Sci -- (diss ) " Data <sup>15</sup> on the hygienic evaluation of drops in ~~the~~ temperature ~~of the~~ air in heat plants." Kiev, 1959. 17 pp  
(Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst im Academician A. A. Bogomolets).  
200 copies (KL, 45-59, 149)

-81-

VEKSIER, I.G.

Some experimental data on the effect of high temperature on the  
immunobiological properties of the animal organism Vrach.delo  
no.9:965-967 S '57. (MIRA 10.9)

1. "Endokrinologicheskaya laboratoriya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-  
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.Kh.Shakhbuzyan) Kievskogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy  
(HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (IMMUNITY)

VEKSLER, I.G.; SHEVCHENKO, V.N.

Effect of homotransplantation of bone marrow on the toxicity  
and antineoplastic activity of some alkylating drugs. Vop.  
onk. 11 no.7:71-76 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz laboratorii patogenez i patogeneticheskoy terapii opukholay  
(rukovoditel'- kand. med. nauk K.P. Balitskiy) Ukrainского nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy  
onkologii (dir.- akademik AN UkrSSR, R.Ye. Kavetskiy).

VEKSLER, Ivan Ivanovich, 1885- ed.

Soviet secondary school; organization, contents and methods. Moskva.

LA836.V4

1. Education, Secondary. 2. High schools - Russia. I. Kharitonova, R. B., jt. ed. II. Russia (1917- R. S. F. S. R.) Glavnoe upravlenie sotsial nogo vospitaniia.



"Skin Cancer in Rostov Oblast."

vestnik venerologii i dermatologii (Bulletin of Venerology Dermatology),  
No 1, January-February, 1951, (Moscov), Moscow.

VEKSLER, I. L. (Rostov-na-Donu, pr. K. Marksa, 58, kv. 63)

Regional characteristics of the incidence of cancer of the skin,  
lower lip, and of the lungs in Rostov Province. Vop. onk. 6  
no.12:47-52 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii Ministerstva  
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - P. N. Snegirev).

(ROSTOV PROVINCE—CANCER)

VEKSLER, I. L. (Co-author)

See: DOMBROVSKIY, A. I.

Dombrovskiy, A. I. and Veksler, I. L. - "Prophylactic medical examinations of the population of Rostov Oblast," Trudy Rost. rentgeno-radiol. i onkol. in-ta, Issue 2, 1948, p. 7-11

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

**AUTHOR:** Veksler, I.M. (Engineer) 94-2-13/27

**TITLE:** Concerning the utilisation of the aluminium sheaths of cables.  
(Ob ispol'zovanii alyuminiyevoy obolochki kabeley.)

**PERIODICAL:** Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13. No.2. pp.28-29 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** In 1950 the State Inspectorate and the Technical Control of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations made a decision "On forbidding the use of two 3-core cables instead of 4-core cables and using the protective sheaths of the cables instead of the fourth core." Now that cables are made with aluminium sheaths, an exception should be made so that the sheath can be used as a fourth conductor for 380/220 V lighting circuits. The conductivity of the sheath is higher than that of a core. An editorial note says that these suggestions recur, but the whole question turns on the reliability of methods of jointing copper and aluminium conductors to the aluminium sheaths. Trouble is experienced unless the joints are properly made. It is also necessary to define permissible loads on three-core cables when the aluminium sheath is used as a fourth core.

**ASSOCIATION:** Design Office Uralenergmontazh. (Proyektnoye byuro Uralenergmontazh).

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Congress.

1. Electric cables-Applications

Card 1/1

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Pathological  
hysiology of Infectious Processes.

U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 80259

Author : ~~Vokalar, I. M.~~

Inst : Not given

Title : Significance of the Autonomic Nervous System in the  
Pathogenesis and Therapy of Tuberculosis of the Joints.

Orig Pub : R. In-ta eksperim. med. AN LatvSSR, 1957, 13, 199-216.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

VERSLER, I. M.

Study Int. EXHIBIT No. 9, 81-7710001 The surgical  
Voprov Tuberculosis, No. 9, 81-7710001 The surgical  
intervention consisted of either resection of the joint with  
or without arthrodesis or arthrodesis alone, with the  
tissues near the joint. All patients recovered without  
any loss of blood volume. The albumin globulin

*VKSLER, I.S.*

OUCEL', B.M.; VKSLER, I.S.

Reasonable selection of luminophors for television screens. Izv.  
AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 21 no.5:704-705 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)  
(Luminescence--Congresses) (Phosphors--Congresses)

VEKSLER, I. S.

48-5-32/56

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

AUTHORS: Gugel' B.M. and Veksler I.S.

TITLE: Rational Choice of Luminophores for Television Screens  
(Ratsional'nyy vybor lyuminoforov dlya televisionnykh ekranov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957,  
Vol 21, #5, pp 704-705 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Couples of luminophores with complementary colors of luminescence are used for the screens of black-and-white television. For the rational choice of a couple, it is necessary to check the correspondence of the components by color, saturation by current at raster excitation, and stability.

The couple of luminophores consisting of ZnS-Ag and (Zn,Cd)S-Ag is the best with respect to the characteristic of saturation by current.

A shade of white color corresponding to the color temperature of  $\sim 5,000^{\circ}\text{K}$  is best suitable for the screens operating in rooms illuminated with incandescent bulbs. This requirement is met by any of the luminophores  $\text{ZnS}_{45}\text{CdS}_{55}\text{-Ag}$ ;  $\text{ZnS}_{61}\text{CdS}_{39}\text{-Ag}$

Card 1/2



48-5-32/56

**TITLE:** Rational Choice of Luminophores for Television Screens  
(Ratsional'nyy vybor lyuminoforov dlya televisionnykh ekranov)  
ZnS<sub>20</sub>.ZnSe<sub>80</sub>-Ag and AnS<sub>50</sub>.ZnSe<sub>50</sub> taken in the couple with ZnS-Ag.  
The best light output is obtained by using ZnS<sub>45</sub>.CdS<sub>55</sub>-Ag.  
Luminophores ZnS-Ag and (Zn,Cd)S-Ag with fine grains are used  
to ensure the uniform coating.  
Silicon couples, which have no saturation by current, must be  
used for projector kinescopes. An aluminum-coated screen of  
CaMg(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-Ti and (Zn,Be)<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>-Mn at 25 kv and 8.5 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> has  
a light output of 3 lm/w. The stability of luminophores is very  
high, and after 500 hours of operation light output decreases  
by only 5%.  
One Russian reference is cited.

**INSTITUTION:** Not indicated.

**PRESENTED BY:**

**SUBMITTED:** No date indicated

**AVAILABLE:** At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

VEKSLER, Kh.M.

Second Conference on Clinical Biochemistry of Infectious Diseases and  
a Symposium on Clinical Biochemistry of Diseases of the Liver. Vop.med.  
khim. 10 no.2:221-222 Mr-Ap '64. (MIR. 18:1)

VAKSLER, Kh.M.

Clinical importance of the color sedimentation test for urine  
in dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 30 no.12:122 D '59.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Yelgasskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.  
(URINE--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY) (DYSENTERY)

SVIRIDOV, N.K.; KUREYEV, N.S.; VEKSLER, Kh.N.

Book reviews. Vop. med. khim. 11 no.6:86-88 N-D '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted March 1, 1965 (for Sviridov, Kureyev).
2. Submitted March 9, 1965 (for Veksler).

VEKSLER, L.I.; MAYOROV, I.K.

Multistage drilling of deep wells. Trade VNIING no. 8:13-19 '63.  
(MIRA 17:10)

VEKSLER, L.S.

Increase in labor productivity of workers of the Central Long-Distance Telephone Exchange. Vest. aviazi 19 no.11:20-22 N '59.

1. Starshiy inzhener gruppy normirovaniya truda i zarabotnoy platy Tsentral'noy mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy stantsii.  
(Moscow—Telephone stations)

PROCEDURE AND PROPERTY INDEX									
<p>SA</p> <p>78. Low-temperature viscosity measurements. M. VUKSICH. <i>J. of Exp. and Theor. Phys. U.S.S.R.</i>, 9, 5, pp. 616-621, 1939. <i>In Russian.</i>            The viscosities of a number of organic liquids were measured with a diaphragm viscometer from room temperature down to <math>-180^{\circ}\text{C}</math>. It was found that the low temperature results did not support any of the proposed empirical or theoretical formulae (e.g., <math>\eta^2 \propto (T + T_0)^{-1}</math>). D. S.</p> <p>A 53 d</p> <p>Basic</p>									
<p>ASM-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									

VEKSLER, M.

For the first time at Nganasanios. Sev. foto 19 no.4:86

Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Samoyeds)



VEKSLER, M. 72. Low-temperature viscosity measurements. M. VEKSLER. *J. of Exp. and Theor. Phys. U.S.S.R.*, 9, 5, pp. 616-621, 1930. In Russian.  
 The viscosities of a number of organic liquids were measured with a disc viscometer from room temperature down to  $-160^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It was found that the low temperature results did not support any of the proposed empirical or theoretical formulae (e.g.,  $\eta^2 T \propto (T + T_0)^2$ ). D. S.

d

Basic

5A

A 53

3562. Viscosities of Liquids and Saturated Vapours at High Temperatures and Pressures. *Exp. and Theor. Phys. U.S.S.R.*, 10, 5, pp. 1011-1014, 1935. In Russian.  
 The viscosities of a number of organic liquids were measured with a disc viscometer from room temperature down to  $-160^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It was found that the low temperature results did not support any of the proposed empirical or theoretical formulae (e.g.,  $\eta^2 T \propto (T + T_0)^2$ ). D. S.

d

VEKSLER, M.

DI

72. Low-temperature viscosity measurements. M. VEKSLER. J. of  
Exp. and Theor. Phys. U.S.S.R., 9, 5, pp. 616-621, 1939. In Russian.  
—The viscosities of a number of organic liquids were measured with a disc  
viscometer from room temperature down to  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It was found that  
the low temperature results did not support any of the proposed empirical  
or theoretical formulae (e.g.,  $\eta^2 T \propto (T + T_0)^{-2}$ ). D. S.

d

Basic

5A

~~72. Low-temperature viscosity measurements. M. VEKSLER. J. of~~  
~~Exp. and Theor. Phys. U.S.S.R., 9, 5, pp. 616-621, 1939. In Russian.~~  
~~The viscosities of a number of organic liquids were measured with a disc~~  
~~viscometer from room temperature down to  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It was found that~~  
~~the low temperature results did not support any of the proposed empirical~~  
~~or theoretical formulae (e.g.,  $\eta^2 T \propto (T + T_0)^{-2}$ ). D. S.~~

A53

SUBJECT		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY DATA		MR AND LTR INDEX	
<p>Viscosity measurement at low temperatures by means of a Glick viscometer. M. A. Yekker. <i>J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 9, 610-21 (1955). Graphical data are given in 8 figures on the viscosity curves of Me, Pr, iso-Pr and iso-Bu alcs., of <math>(Et)_2O</math>, and of pentane, hexane and heptane, at temps. from +20 to -150°. Good agreement in general was obtained with previous data of other authors. Neither the Khalilov nor the Porter-Kobaku formula for <math>\eta = f(T)</math> is satisfactory; at low temps. the exptl. values also deviate from those calcd. by the Bachinskiil equation.</p> <p>F. H. Rathmann</p>		2			
<p>ASS. SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
EDMONT STATION		SUBJECT MAP ONLY ONE		EDMONT STATION	
EDMONT STATION		SUBJECT MAP ONLY ONE		EDMONT STATION	

VEKSIER, ~~Mikhailovich~~, DENISOV, Sergey Sergeyevich;  
FRIGEL', L.V., red. [deceased]

[Automation of the chemical analysis of solutions] Av-  
tomatizatsiya khimicheskikh analizov rastvorov. Mo-  
skva, Khimiia, 1965. 247 p. (MIRA 18:7)

VEKSLER, M.A.; BUKIN, V.V.

Some problems in the automation of technological processes in  
producing chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. Med.prom.  
16 no.5:6-11 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikikze.  
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

VEKSLER, M.A.

Rectilinear manipulator and devices for the remote operation with  
radioactive isotopes. Zav.lab. 28 no.8:995-996 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Radioisotopes) (Scientific apparatus and instruments)

VEKSLER, M A

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/5486

137

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniyy v narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy soveshchaniya v 4 tomakh. t. 1: Obshchiye voprosy primeneniya izotopov, pribory s istochnikami radioaktivnykh izlucheniyy, radiatsionnaya khimiya, khimicheskaya i neftepererabatyvayushchaya promyshlennost' (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiations in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions of the Symposium in 4 Volumes. v. 1: General Problems in the Utilization of Isotopes; Instruments With Sources of Radioactive Radiation; Radiation Chemistry; the Chemical and Petroleum-Refining Industry) Moscow, Gostoptekhzdat, 1961. 340 p. 4,140 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR, and Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'sovaniyu atomnoy energii.

Ed. (Title page): M.A. Petrov, L.I. Petrenko and P.S. Savitskiy; Eds. of this Vol.: L.I. Petrenko, P.S. Savitskiy, V.I. Sinitin, Ye. M. Kolotyrkin, M.P. Syrkina and R.F. Romm; Executive Eds.: Ye. S. Levina and B. F. Titskaya; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Mukhina.

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137

Radioactive Isotopes (Cont.)

BOV/5486

**PURPOSE:** The book is intended for technical personnel concerned with problems of application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation in all branches of the Soviet economy.

**COVERAGE:** An All-Union Conference on problems in the introduction of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation into the national economy of the Soviet Union took place in Riga on 12-16 April 1966. The Conference was sponsored by: the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskii komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers, USSR); Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Main Administration for the Utilization of Atomic Energy of the Council of Ministers, USSR); Academy of Sciences, USSR; Gosplan USSR; Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers, USSR, for Automation and Machine Building) and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The transactions of this Conference are published in four volumes. Volume I contains articles on the following subjects: the general problems of the Conference topics; the state and prospects of development of radiation chemistry; and results and prospects of applying radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation in the petroleum refining and chemical industries. Problems of designing and manufacturing instruments which contain sources of radioactive radiation and are used for checking and automation of technological processes are examined, along with problems of accident prevention in their use. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the articles.

Card 2/12



Radioactive Isotopes (Cont.)

SOV/5486

CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM DISTILLING INDUSTRY

- Borukhov, M. Yu., V. Ts. Ivashev, and V.F. Kleymenov. Pickup Utilizing Radioactive Radiations for Continuous Measurement of Small Deviations in the Concentration of Liquid Solutions 253
- Veksler, M.A., K.S. Furman, and G.A. Mukhin. Prospects of Introducing Radioactive Liquid Density Meters Into the Organic Synthesis Industry 257
- Smirnov, A.N., and V.V. Utkin. Automatic Draining of Condensate With a Float Utilizing Radioactive Radiation 263
- Rychkov, S., I.D. Berkutova, N.A. Glukhareva, A.K. Gofman, G.A. Kuznetsova, and N.B. Smirnova. Application of the Radio-activating Method for the Determination of Microadmixture in Materials of Semiconductor Production 267
- Furman, K.S., and V.V. Yakunin. Experience From the Utilization of a Radioactive Density Meter Used for Checking Successive Pumping of Petroleum Products 274

Card 16/12

Radioactive Isotopes (Cont.)

80V/5486

Romm, R.F. Application of Radioactive Isotopes for Checking  
Chemical Processes

302

Shelyubskiy, V.I. Checking the Homogeneity of the Charge by  
[Its] Natural Radioactivity

313

Veksler, M.A. Prospect of Implementation of Certain Level  
Indicators and [Other] Indicators Utilizing Radioactive  
Radiation in the Organic Synthesis Industry

318

Zaslavskiy, Yu. S., and G.I. Shor. Radioindicating Checking of  
Operational Properties of Admixtures to Oils

329

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 12/12

JP/dfk/mas  
9-13-61

MARKOVA, Ye.V.; SLOBODCHIKOVA, R.I.; VEKSLER, M.A.; ZELINSKIY, Yu.G.

Optimization of the process of synthesizing a sulfanilamide  
compound by the method of multifactor experimental planning.  
Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1251-1253 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

RIKHIN, G.A.; VEKSLER, M.A.; BOYARINOV, A.I. Primali uchastiy: TAMONKIN, I.V.;  
TEREKHIN, E.M.

Laboratory high-frequency automatic titrator. Zav.lab. 29 no.8.  
1008-1009 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Conductometric analysis)

33022 R

S/064/60/000/006/006/011

B124/B220

26.2.190

AUTHOR: Veksler, M. A.

TITLE: Experience made with the radioactive level use of gauges and indicators

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1960, 45-49

TEXT: In collaboration with instrument designers and operating specialists the author made long-term tests in laboratories, pilot plants and under operating conditions, based on which the metrological parameters of radioactive level gauges and indicators were determined during their use in the chemical industry. The radioactive level gauges of the type YP-2 (UR-2) designed by the NIItteplopribor (Scientific Research Institute of Heat and Power Engineering Equipment) has a curved carrier tube which encircles one part of the periphery of the vessel containing the liquid whose level should be measured. At one end of the carrier there is the radiation source and on the other a gamma counter of the type AMM-7 (AMM-7). For the measurements the carrier can be below the level of the liquid (pulse count of the counter equal to  $N_1$ ), above the level of the liquid ( $N_2$ ) or at the interface ( $N_3$ ),

Card 1/5

33022 R

S/064/60/000/006/006/011

B124/B220

Experience made with the radioactive ...

whereby  $N_1 < N_2 < N_3$ . The electronic unit is designed such that the carrier is moved upward by means of a reversible electric motor for a pulse count  $N_1$ , downward for  $N_2$ , and remains immobile for  $N_3$ . Tests with the instrument

UR-2 gave the following results (test time 1000 hr): limit of sensitivity of the transmitter 2 mm, of the secondary instrument 10 mm; repeatability of the transmitter  $\pm 1.1\%$ , of the secondary instrument  $\pm 2.2\%$ ; displacement velocity in case of level variations: for downward motion 25 cm/min, for upward motion 20 cm/min; total error of the instrument  $\pm 3\%$  (referred to the maximum reading). The UR-2 instrument is provided for small amounts of material, e.g., in the pharmaceutical industry, in small-scale test and pilot plants, in technological and automatic laboratories. The level control device PYP-3 (RUR-3) is based on the same principle and provided for measuring the liquid level in high-pressure apparatus. The radioactive radiation source is situated in a float which moves in special guides of the apparatus. The counter is mounted outside the vessel in a casing. Safety against explosion of the controller RUR-3 is obtained by blowing in of moisture- and oil-free air into the casing where a pressure of 100 mm water column is maintained by means of a manostat. The control system of the

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device fails, if the mains voltage drops by 10% below the rated value, if the distance between float and counter is longer than 350-500 mm and if the electronic unit is heated up. Therefore its industrial use was not recommended. A further radioactive level gauge developed by the NIITEPLO-pribor is that of the type YP-4 (UR-4) consisting of two casings of the types API-4 (DRI-4) and APC-4 (DRS-4), of the electronic unit ~~ES~~-4 (BE-4), of the secondary instrument ~~ЭВН~~-710WA (EVP-710SHA), and of a further instrument which, based on the principle of blowing through of air warrants. When the pressure drops in the casings and the air consumption falls short of the fixed value, the feed to the level gauge is interrupted by a pressure relay and a flow relay which are regulated by means of a manometer and a rotameter. The following test results were obtained: (Test time: 714 hr): limit of sensitivity of the transmitter 0.05%, displacement velocity in case of level variations for downward motion 30 cm/min, for upward motion 30 cm/min, total error of the instrument  $\pm 2.5\%$  (referred to the maximum reading). The works "Fizpribor" produced a small series of level gauges and special devices which shall prevent an explosion of the former. A rope system with counterweights was used in the casings instead of the bolting. Two counters were embedded in the casing DRS-4. The air-supply unit

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constitutes a special element of these instruments. It consists of the pressure relay PAK-2-53 (RDK-2-53), the air-stream relay PNB-2 (RPV-2), a timing relay, and a filter. The radioactive level gauges UR are based on the principle that the control system of the instruments responds to variations in intensity of gamma radiation. This has been proved by the experimental arrangement shown in Fig. 2. Apparatus 1 is provided with cap 2 which is filled with oil. Between cap and outside wall offtake 3 is installed whose outer walls are covered with a heat-insulating layer 4. The distance of the casings 5 amounts to 1900 mm, the diameter of the apparatus to 1260 mm; the specific gravity of the liquid varied during the technological process between 1.3 and 1.6 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and the room temperature between 35 and 40°C. In the case of boiling or bubbling liquids, the level can be easily measured by radioactive level gauges. According to a proposal made by S. M. Bogatkov, the radioactive level gauge may also be used to control the operation of a dosing pump. With pneumatic regulator, ЭПИД-03 (EPID-03) may be used as secondary instrument for regulating the liquid level. The working principle of the radioactive level indicators МУ-2 (IU-2), МУ-6 (IU-6), МУ-7 (IU-7) is based on the fact that the source radiation in a protective screen and the gamma quantum counter are mounted immovable in one plane on both sides of the apparatus. Via a radiotechnical Card 4/5



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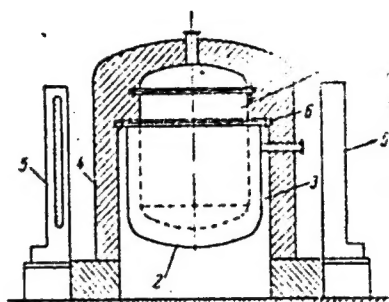
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system, the current impulses of the counters release an acoustic or optical signal, if the level of the liquid rises above or drops below the plane of the counter. The indicator IU-2 has three signal positions, IU-6 ten or eleven, RIU-1 only one. The indicator IU-7 is a laboratory instrument for measuring the liquid level in balloons. I. V. Sinchuk, I. P. Ginzburg, A. I. Chugunova, and O. A. Klippova assisted in the experiments. There are 6 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Fig. 2: Test diagram for the radioactive level gauge of the type UR-4, designed by the NIIteplopribor:

Legend: 1) apparatus; 2) oil jacket; 3) offtake; 4) heat insulation; 5) casings of the level gauge; 6) flange.



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AUTHOR: Veksler, M. A.

TITLE:

The possibilities for the introduction of certain level meters and level indicators employing radioactive radiation into the organic synthesis industry

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 2, 1962, 44, abstract 32.2.297. In collection "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar.- kh-ve SSSR v. 1". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 318-328

TEXT: Described are radioactive level meters and level controllers developed by NII Teplopribor. The transducer of the YP-2 (UR-2) level meter is provided with an arc-shaped tube-made cantilever which encompasses the vessel with the controlled liquid. At one end of the cantilever there is a radioactive source. at the other a gamma-quanta counter of the AMM-7 (AMM-7) type. The height of the cantilever, which may be moved by means of a reversible electric motor, is determined by the number of pulses of a counter connected with an amplifier unit and it is transferred to the secondary instrument by a system of induction coils. The transducer's sensitivity threshold is 2 mm while the secondary device provides a 10 mm sensitivity. Reproducibility of the transducer's indication is  $\pm 1.1\%$  while that of the secondary device is  $\pm 2.2\%$ . The overall accuracy is  $\pm 3\%$  of the upper measurement limit. The indications do not depend upon the density of the liquid provided it is higher than 0.5 g per  $\text{cm}^3$ . The device has several drawbacks. The improved version UR-4 is free from

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these drawbacks; it contains two columns of ДРИ-4 (DRI-4) and ДРС-4 (DRS-4) type, an electronic unit БЭ-4 (BE-4) a secondary device ЭВП-710 ША (EVP-710 ShA) and an explosion preventing device. Synchronous movement of the radioactive source on the DRI-4 column and counter on the DRS-4 column is attained by means of selsyns. The sensitivity threshold determined by the transducer is 0.2% of the upper measurement limit, the reproducibility of the readings is 0.1 % and the overall accuracy  $\pm 2.5\%$ . Two kinds of stands for testing of level meters are described. These were employed for the investigation of the tracing system of the level meters. Results of industrial tests are also included. Radioactive level indicators of the types ИУ-2 (IU-2), ИУ-6, ИУ-7 and РИУ-1 (RIU-1) provided with a signalling device for 1-11 positions (in depending upon the type of the device) are also considered. A scheme for testing level indicators is included. The ИУ-6 device may be employed also as a level meter, the accuracy is  $\pm 0.8\%$  the upper measurement limit. The drawbacks of the indicator revealed in the course of laboratory and industrial tests are analyzed. There are 8 figures and 6 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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